

STRUCTURED SPEECH RECOGNITION

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Number
5 60/241,199, filed October 17, 2000, and this application is a continuation-in-part of
prior application number 09/584,925, filed May 31, 2000, which is a continuation of
prior application number 09/053,304, filed April 1, 1998.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to methods for entry, update, and review of data into
databases and generation of medical reports using speech recognition methods.

2. Description of the Related Art

15 Currently available commercial speech recognition engines work in two
fundamental modes: command/control and dictation. The command and control
engines constrain the speech to be composed of a set of pre-defined utterances
that are defined by a context-free grammar. They must be spoken exactly in order
20 to be recognized. Since this limits the set of utterances that can be recognized it
tends to increase accuracy. Dictation modes relax this constraint, allowing
relatively unconstrained speech recognition, at the expense of the ability to
automatically identify the beginning and end of a logical entry, speed, and
recognition accuracy.

25 Unfortunately, neither of the currently available speech engine modes is
adequate for speech recognition in the context of medical record database data
entry and medical report generation. Medical records speech recognition systems
require the large degree of the flexibility available from a dictation engine coupled
with the speed and accuracy of the command and control engine, as well as the
30 ability to associate an utterance with its specific database counterpart. Currently
there is a need for such a system.

Furthermore, current speech recognition systems for entry of data into
databases that allow unconstrained entry of words, do not provide databases that
are ideally-suited for searching. This conclusion is based on the fact that data is
35 not entered uniformly into the database in these systems. Therefore, a database

items in the main database for the selected context using the word-mapping database, where this step may also include the processing of local navigational commands within the context. Finally, additional contexts are identified and their associated selected data items populated as above until the user completes their entries and the main database is populated with the recorded data.

In preferred embodiments, the series of contexts are generated using a hierarchically-organized database representation (i.e. a knowledge base) based on knowledge regarding the relationship of fields in the main database. Preferably, the hierarchically-organized database representation has a plurality of nodes capable of having further related nodes, fields, or attributes.

Preferably, the main database is a medical records database and the series of contexts are developed based on completion of data entry for generation of a medical report.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows a block diagram of a preferred embodiment of the basic system of the current invention.

FIG. 2 provides a tree structure illustrating an example of a hierarchical knowledge base in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 3 displays a screen for an exemplary embodiment initialized and waiting for input.

FIG. 4 illustrates the resulting display screen for an exemplary embodiment of the current invention after the user uttered the phrase "navigate to mitral valve."

FIG. 5 illustrates the resulting display screen for an exemplary embodiment of the current invention after the user uttered the phrase "moderate to severe stenosis."

FIGS. 6A-C show the menu system, summary viewer, and graphical interface tool elements of an exemplary user interface provided for data entry review and navigation.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

In presenting a detailed description of the preferred embodiment of the invention, examples are used that are based on a very simple clinical database. These examples are provided to illustrate certain elements of the invention. They are not to be construed as limiting the invention in any way. The speech entry

system consists of a suite of functions that include knowledge extraction, grammar formation, speech engine control, and knowledge base entry association.

FIG. 1 shows a block diagram of a preferred embodiment of the basic system of the current invention. The Speech Preprocessor function acts to extract and organize information needed at run-time. Input to the speech preprocessor includes a workflow function that specifies groups of findings grouped to enhance workflow, to establish a vocal context, and to establish a set of procedural and navigational commands. The preprocessor allows the "voice knowledge engineer" (the engineer creating the knowledge base tuned for voice) to create any arbitrary set of findings from the knowledge base into a "workflow". There may be many defined "workflows", and they may contain overlapping findings. Thus the "voice knowledge engineer" can create a set of "workflows" that best matches the needs and style of a target customer class. For example, the workflow for a Cardiologist may be based on anatomical structure (i.e., left ventricle, mitral valve, etc.) while the workflow for a Radiologist may be based upon pathology (e.g., lesion type, etc.). Once defined, for each entry in the workflow, a set of navigational commands a word-mapping database, and a vocal grammar are constructed.

A number of additional features/functions are provided to the speech processor in preferred embodiments. With reference to FIG. 1, the right side of panel 10 provides a prompting script used to remind the novice user of some of the valid utterances. Several features also are set forth to facilitate structured speech recognition. For example, in the present described embodiments a set of stop words is input to the speech processor. Stop words are words that are recognized as valid utterances but which are ignored by the system when extracting content. In the word-mapping database, stop words are not simply used for content extraction. Examples of such words are: the, an, and to. It is important to be able to say these words in the system, but these words do not add much "content" to the utterance. In certain preferred embodiments, keywords are provided to the speech preprocessor. Keywords are identified for any knowledge base entry and are used to remove ambiguity within the database. Additionally, certain embodiments include a set of standard abbreviations for knowledge base entries. For example "ECG" is an abbreviation for electrocardiogram. Furthermore, certain preferred embodiments include a set of synonyms and equivalent phrases to substitute for identified phrases. For example "regurgitation" may be the equivalent of "insufficiency" in certain medical contexts.

Typically, for each group of findings defined in the Workflow specification, the preprocessor creates a word-mapping database consisting of the set of words allowed within that context, along with a set of common linking words (stop words). Each word is linked to the knowledge base phrases containing this word, along with
5 the number of words identified as keywords for any given phrase or subphrase.

In addition to the functions described above, the preprocessor produces a set of grammars for the speech engine. Preferably, it has the flexibility to be easily modified to produce the grammars in various speech engine vendor specified formats. A grammar is a formal description in a format specified by a speech
10 recognition engine manufacturer specifying the words and/or phrases that can be recognized. A speech recognition Engine is a commercial product, which takes spoken utterances and returns information representing the corresponding words.

In certain preferred embodiments, the workflow function uses a knowledge base to group findings, to establish procedural and navigational commands, to
15 create word-mapping databases for grouped findings, and to facilitate transfer of data for specific fields of the main database based on comparison of speech recognition output to words of the word-mapping databases. FIG. 2, shows a knowledge base, a hierarchically-organized database representation. The organization of information and the information content of the knowledge base is
20 based on specific knowledge related to the database and facilitates entry of data into the represented database. Strictly speaking a hierarchical organization is not necessary for the speech subsystem itself, the speech subsystem is working within this pre-existing context. The hierarchical structure is the representation chosen for representing the expert clinical knowledge in the present described system, and the
25 power of the product derives from extracting speech information from this knowledge base.

Knowledge bases employed in the present described embodiment provides on the order of hundreds to thousands of natural language sentences that encapsulate knowledge related to a particular discipline, as well as fields that are
30 populated by the sentences, and which correspond to database fields. FIG. 2 represents entries in the menu system. The speech system augments this by deriving the word-mapping databases and speech grammars from the set of potential sentences contained in the parent knowledge base. Thus FIG. 2 illustrates the structural organization of the database from which sentences would

be subsequently constructed. As discussed further below, metrics are provided with scoring to facilitate information preprocessing.

In preferred embodiments, the knowledge bases of the current invention contain clinical knowledge. To allow for fast entry of clinical findings, the current system and methods associate a spoken utterance with its corresponding entry in the knowledge base using relatively unconstrained speech.

Consistent with accepted terminology in the field, a hierarchically-organized knowledge base may be referred to herein as a tree, the topmost node in the hierarchy as the root node, the path from the root node to any other node as a branch, and a subset of the hierarchy that is itself a hierarchy, as a subtree. Each leaf node in the knowledge base hierarchy represents an atomic data item. Each branch node represents either the root of a collection of related data items, or a navigational cue leading to data items (atomic or collected) situated below it in the hierarchy.

The exemplary structure shown in FIG. 2 provides the echocardiogram aspects of a medical knowledge base (KB) being broken down as between normal, cardiac structures, comparison to prior studies, and conclusions. Conclusions are further segmented into data fields of the database associated with the hierarchical knowledge base as discussed further below.

The knowledge base hierarchy is typically organized according to anatomical structures, with detailed description of those structures organized into individual subtrees. Navigation for data entry in the user interface is done by verbally selecting a structure of interest or finding a structure of interest in the menu system or summary viewer, as described below.

Typically, there are several types of nodes in the knowledge base for entry using the menu system: (1) statement nodes which contain a complete statement as to their contents, which users select to record the proper value; (2) text or numeric entry forms that allow a user to enter a particular value for that node; and (3) combo boxes which are either leaf nodes that allow selection of a value for that node from a list of values, or nodes that allow a user to pick from a list of leaf nodes.

Returning again to FIG. 1, the run-time system manages the speech engine, coordinates context and grammar switching as necessary, interprets the results returned by the speech engine responding to user utterances, and interfaces to an automated viewer function, such as the Cyberpulse Report Wizard™ Viewer.

Once the system is initialized, the user utters a statement into the microphone. The vendor supplied speech engine communicates the recognition results to the speech runtime function through a defined Application Program Interface.

5 Next, the speech runtime function takes the information returned by the speech engine, places it within the proper procedural and navigational context, and, if appropriate, compares words contained in the information to the word-mapping database created for the context, and extracts the appropriate finding to enter into the main database. In order to provide for a flexible natural language interface that
10 is not highly dependent on word order, a hierarchically scored matching system is augmented with statistical information from the preprocessor described above, as well as metrics ascertained at run-time, to resolve sequential word-ordering differences. "Statistical information from the preprocessor" refers primarily as the base number of keywords in each recognizable sentence or phrase which is
15 calculated once in the preprocessing stage. "Metrics ascertained at run time" simply refers to the scoring system described as follows: 1) keywords are weighted in importance; and 2) "Longest Common Substring" as an additional disambiguator.

In preferred embodiments, the hierarchically scored matching system provides at least one of the following scoring levels, and preferably all 3 scoring
20 levels, most preferably in a hierarchical manner as described below, to identify a matching data item from the knowledge base. Level-1 scoring provides keeping a score, for each possible data item, of the number of keywords in the associated phrase (or sentence) that were actually recognized in the utterance to generate a keyword match number. Level-2 scoring provides computing the ratio of keywords
25 hit to total keywords associated with a data item to generate a keyword match ratio. Level-3 scoring utilizes a string searching algorithm, which in preferred embodiments calculates the Edit Distance, also referred to as the Levenshtein Distance, between the uttered phrase and the knowledge base phrases associated with a data item. ("Algorithms in Detail" and "Core String Edits, Alignments, and Dynamic
30 Programming," Chapters 3.2 and 11, respectively, in String Searching Algorithms, World Scientific Publishing Co., River Edge, New Jersey (1994). Edit Distance as used in the current application is a metric of the relative similarity of two strings of words: Intuitively, the minimum number of specified editing operations necessary to transform one string into the other. Id.

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As an example of a metric analysis, assuming the user uttered, e.g., "There was a left to right shunt." Using only the keyword hits/ratios each of the following sentences in the data base would score identically:

There was a left to right shunt.

5 There was a right to left shunt.

Assuming left, right, and shunt were the keywords, each potential match would have a score of three and a ratio of 1.0 (all keywords hit). Thus the system would, at this point, still have two potential matches. To help disambiguate this situation, we find the Edit distance between each candidate and the uttered phrase.

10 Assuming that we do this on the word level (as opposed to character-by-character) we will be computing the edit distances for the following cases:

Case A:

There was a left to right shunt (our utterance)

There was a left to right shunt (our first potential match)

15 Case B:

There was a left to right shunt (our utterance)

There was a right to left shunt (our second potential match)

Case A will have an edit distance of zero since no changes are necessary to convert the utterance into the potential match. Case B will have an edit distance of two, since there will be a minimum of two operations to transform the utterance into the potential match, namely substituting "left" for "right" in one position, and "right" for "left" in the other. Since the Edit distance for Case A (0) is less than that for Case B (1), we will assume that the sentence in Case A represents a closer match to the user's utterance, and we will choose that as the highest scoring entry.

25 Although any of these scoring approaches may be used alone or in combination, in preferred embodiments, Level-1 scoring is performed first. In the case of multiple knowledge base phrases containing the same Level-1 score, the Level-2 score is used to supplement the Level-1 score. In the case that Level-1 and Level-2 scores do not identify a best-fit phrase, which is most likely to occur in an order dependent word sequence, Level-3 Scoring is used.

30 Based upon the composite score returned, the set of best-matching findings (data items) from the knowledge base is identified and made available for subsequent processing for appropriate recording. There are two basic reasons for "set" instead of "single finding" here:

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- 1) If the speaker did not say enough to uniquely isolate a specific finding then the set of equally scored findings is returned. The speaker is then notified that the system was not able to determine which finding was appropriate. For example, assume the following two entries were in the database:
- 5 Mild mitral calcification
 Mild perivalvular calcification
- and the speaker uttered "mild calcification". In this case both would score exactly the same and the system would have no way of knowing which was desired. So the set would be returned and the speaker basically asked "Which one do you mean?".
- 10 2) In the case of a sentence identified as a "compound" sentence, where several findings are embedded into a single utterance, then the set of matching findings is returned and each one recorded. For example:
- 15 There was <1> regurgitation of the <2>, where <1> = mild, moderate, etc. and <2> = mitral valve, tricuspid valve, etc. If the speaker said: "There was mild regurgitation of the tricuspid valve", the system would return the set:
- 20 Finding 0 : There was <1> regurgitation of the <2>
 Finding 1 : <1> = mild
 Finding 2 : <2> = tricuspid valve

The following dialog and screen snapshots illustrate a preferred embodiment of the current invention. FIG. 3 displays a screen for an exemplary embodiment initialized and waiting for input. The small, currently empty, panel 10 on the upper left will contain the current workflow context. The large empty panel 20 on the bottom will contain the returned command to process or finding (data item) to record in the main database. The large panel 30 on the right is simply for engineering feedback. The large panel 40 on the left side contains an exemplary viewer.

30 At this point the phrase "Navigate to mitral valve" is uttered by the user. The results are illustrated in FIG. 4. The system recognized that "navigate to mitral valve" was the appropriate command (indicated in the large panel 20 at the bottom), and executed that command to set the current Finding Group to Mitral Valve. This is reflected in the small panel 10 in the upper left. The word-mapping database may be constructed for any level of detail desired and dynamically

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switched at run-time. In the illustration referred to here, each finding group has its own word-mapping database and corresponding grammar for the speech recognition engine to help improve recognition accuracy. However, there is no inherent limit to the number or extent of these word-mapping databases or the corresponding grammars.

Also the exemplary viewer 40 synchronized to mitral valve and indicates previously recorded findings with a check mark.

Subsequently uttering the phrase "moderate to severe stenosis" triggers the results shown in FIG. 5. Note that the viewer now shows a check mark by

Moderate-severe, under the Mitral-Valve-Stenosis outline, indicating that the user has successfully entered that finding. Also note that the word "mitral" was never uttered. There was enough contextual information to extract the finding without it. To illustrate the flexibility of the scoring system of the present invention consider that the following examples would also cause entry of "moderate to severe stenosis":

"there was moderate to severe stenosis", or, "there appeared to be severe to moderate mitral valve stenosis", or "mitral stenosis was severe to moderate".

While the preceding example focused on medical clinical entries, the systems and methods of the current invention can be used in a wide-variety of other technology areas. The systems and methods are equally applicable to any system that contains a predefined set of possible entries. For example, they are applicable to inventory management and reconciliation. In this case the set of possible products could be entered into the database, and the count of items-on-hand could be spoken for any given items. Another example is to use the methods and systems of the current invention to construct legal documents containing boilerplate language for a legal practice.

In preferred embodiments, the systems and methods of the current invention include a user interface 40 window that provides the user the opportunity to enter data into the data base via a keyboard or other input device that is not based on speech recognition. Furthermore, in preferred embodiments, the methods and systems of the current invention generate a medical report. The interface 40 may be used interchangeably with the speech recognition system for data input.

Preferred examples of the user interface for manual entry are provided in the left panel 40 of FIGS. 3-5 and in FIG. 6A. According to this preferred embodiment, navigation and data entry is provided by a menu-based system in

addition to the speech recognition functions described above. The menu-based prompts facilitate data entry, for example by recording findings, triggering equations, and triggering macros, and for local navigation within the knowledge base. The contents of the pop-up menu may be context-sensitive or, alternatively, may be dynamic.

In certain preferred embodiments, as shown for example in FIG. 6B, the interface preferably includes a summary viewer in addition to the menu-based system described. The summary viewer contains text prompts that are used to review recorded data and for "global" navigation of the knowledge base via the finding group headings, shortcuts, and recorded findings, which may also function as shortcuts. A user may toggle between the menu system and summary viewer using a screen toggle object or by selecting menu items or summary viewer items. Most preferably, the menu system and summary viewer are embedded together in the same portion of the screen and used in a medical information context.

In certain preferred embodiments, the user interface facilitates direct visual cues using shortcuts and macros. Shortcuts allow the user to navigate quickly to frequently-used nodes in the knowledge base tree, whereas the menu system is typically exhaustive, i.e., containing all of the data elements and clinical content needed for any kind of report. The summary viewer contains text-based shortcuts that point to specific nodes in the knowledge base hierarchy. Macros define a series of related events that are initiated by selection of a triggering object on the keyboard user interface window.

As exemplified in FIG. 6C, a graphical interface tool may be included in the keyboard user interface window. In certain preferred embodiments wherein the database populated by the current invention is a medical records database, the graphical interface may contain a portion of human anatomy. A user may select "hot spots" on the graphical interface tool for "global" navigation and data entry by triggering macros. Typically, where the graphical interface tool is included, a user may toggle between the graphical interface tool, the menu system, and/or the summary viewer.

In addition to the data entry interface, preferred embodiments of the current invention provide a report generating function that automatically generates a set of reports from information entered in the data entry functions of the program. Most preferably the reports are medical reports that are formatted to visually appear similar or identical to reports generated by other methods and systems. For

example, reports typically include a Demographics section, Summary section and a Detailed findings section. Other sections typical of a medical report may also be included in the report.

The report sections feature separates data organization used in the
5 knowledge base from the organization of the information in the report. Typically, every finding in the knowledge base is associated with one or more report sections. Therefore, information may be tagged for its location within a report, in addition to its location within the database hierarchy. The knowledge base defines the sections that are available for the report, and then defines the sections for the data.
10 In preferred embodiments, XML (eXtensible Markup Language) is used for tagging data entered by a user. The data contained in XML is preferably formatted using an XSL (eXtensible Style Language) stylesheet. This allows data that is displayed by tree path order and grouped into finding groups in the summary viewer to be displayed in any arbitrary layout within the report. It also allows data to be
15 displayed in multiple sections or subsections within the report.

Certain embodiments of the methods and systems of the current invention include a database searching function (i.e. querying function). In addition to supporting data entry, the speech recognition and keyboard input interface provide an intuitive mechanism for specifying database queries on the data recorded from a
20 knowledge base hierarchy. In query creation mode, the user navigates through the knowledge base hierarchy by selecting items from the menu system or by speaking commands in much the same manner as is done during data entry. However, selecting a recordable item (e.g., a leaf node) causes the creation of a query subexpression for that data item rather than the recording of the data item itself.
25 The resulting query expression might be an SQL SELECT statement, or a set of SQL SELECT statements, that specify rules for retrieving the data item from a relational database. Any method known for querying databases can be used with the current invention. For example, but not intended to be limiting, the query might utilize an XSL rule set that retrieves the item from an XML representation of the
30 recorded data (a set of report XML files). An important advantage of the query construction feature of the current invention is that the user does not need to be familiar with a query language to search the database.

The foregoing disclosure of embodiments of the invention has been presented for the purpose of illustration and description. It is not intended to be
35 exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise forms disclosed. Many variations

and modifications of the embodiments described herein will be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in light of the above disclosure. The scope of the invention is to be defined only by the claims appended hereto, and by their equivalents.